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PER QUARTER

Shipping.

Shipping.
THE FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
 Spanish Steamer

EMUT,
 Ortuzar, Master, will be despatched for the above
 Port, TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at NOON.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 14th March, 1883.

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI, AND
HAIPHONG.
THE Steamship

PLING-ON,
Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 15th inst.,
at **DAYLIGHT**.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 13th March, 1882. [155]

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.),
THE Spanish Steamer
FRANCISCO REYES,
Captain Garibay, will be despatched on

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1882. f156

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
ARRATON, JACAR

Captain A. B. MacTavish, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at THREE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Hongkong, 11th March, 1882. [154]

FOR ILOILO.
THE German Schooner

HECHT,
Captain Ploetz, will be despatched for the above
Port, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant.
For Freight, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1887.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S
ISLAND.
THE 100 A1 British Steamship

ESCAMBLA.
Captain Purvis, will be despatched for the above
Port, on or about the 15th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hankow, and Shanghai.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1882. [135]
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA
YOKOHAMA.
THE 100 A1 British Steamship

METAPEDIA,
Captain Fowler, will be despatched for the above
Port on or about the 17th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March 1882.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, should sufficient inducement offers, and
taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND,

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship
Company's Steamer
TANNADICE,
Captain S. G. Green, will be despatched as above
on or about the 21st March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882. [139
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S

THE American Ship
SUMATRA,
Rock, Master, will load here for the above Port,
and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**
Hongkong, 13th February, 1882. [110]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE American Ship

MARY WHITRIDGE,
Freeman, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [114]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. 1. 1. American Barquentine

NELLY M. SLADE,
 D. Gould, Master, will load for the above Port,
 and have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
 ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
 Hongkong, 6th March, 1882.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)
THE 3/3 L.I.I. American ship
IMPORTER,
Myllyne. Master. will load here for the above

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
 Hongkong, 7th February, 1882. [94
FOR PORTLAND OREGON

THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark
EDWIN REED,
Milmour, Master, will load here for the above
port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight apply to

For Freight, apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**
Hongkong, 20th January, 1882. [119]
FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE 3/3 L. 1. 1. German Ship

FRITZ.
Lankenau, Master, will load here for the above
port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. Agents. [116]

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.



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The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *volume*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions, which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1882.

"IL TROVATORE" AT THE CITY HALL.

The troupe of Italian operatic artists known in Shanghai as the Verme Italian Opera Company—owing to their hailing from the celebrated theatre of that name in Milan—made their first appearance before the Hongkong public at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Saturday night, in Verdi's very much hackneyed but ever popular "Il Trovatore." The audience was a large one, nearly every seat being occupied in the stalls and pit, whilst the balcony was fairly well filled. H.E. the Administrator, under whose patronage the performance was given, accompanied by the Hon. W. M. and Mrs. Deane, arrived at the theatre a few minutes before nine o'clock, the orchestra playing the National Anthem, and the audience rising from their seats as the Government House party took their places in the Governor's box.

It is an almost universal custom amongst opera companies to open the season with Verdi's "Il Trovatore," and its great popularity with the musical public was doubtless a sufficient justification for old custom being followed in this instance. The story of "Il Trovatore" is well suited for dramatic treatment, but although the opera abounds with romantic incidents and startling situations, it can hardly be claimed that the adapter performed his task efficiently. The details of the plot are quite beyond the power of any critic to explain with clearness. If we mistake not, it was Disraeli who told a young gentleman of his acquaintance that had solicited his advice prior to commencing his career as a journalist, to avoid having anything to do with the disputed authorship of the Letters of Junius, or attempting to explain the plot of "Il Trovatore." It is therefore very rarely that any attempt is made in the public press to deal at length with the details or construction of what should be the most romantic and dramatic of all the operas. The plot of "Il Trovatore," which, by the way, was written by Verdi in 1853, is founded on the drama of "Gorgia Gutterer," a story of the fifteenth century. The Troubadour, *Mauricio*, is the supposed son of the gipsy *Azeuca*, but in reality is the son of *Gorgia*, and brother of the *Conte di Luna*. The Princess *Leonora* falls in love with the Troubadour, who returns her love, the *Count* being also a suitor for the lady's favor. The two rivals are implacable enemies, their schemes forming the groundwork of the plot. Eventually *Mauricio* falls into the hands of his rival, who is about to put him to death, when *Leonora* intercedes for him, and promises to give herself to the *Count* if he will spare her lover. The *Count* consents, but as *Leonora* poisons herself in *Mauricio's* cell, the Troubadour is at once sent to the scaffold, and only after the fatal blow has been struck is the secret of *Mauricio's* birth made known.

The performance of "Il Trovatore" on Saturday night, was taken as a whole, without the shadow of doubt far and away the best representation of the opera seen in Hongkong for many years. One or two of the characters we have seen much better filled than on the occasion now under review, but the entire representation was more exceptionally satisfactory in all important respects. Signora Lubici, who appeared as *Leonora*, possesses a very pleasing soprano voice, much better in the upper register than in the lower, which she uses with artistic skill. The florid music of this trying part is perhaps too great a strain on this lady's vocal-powers, as she is certainly rather weaker than signora Rosa Genolini, her predecessor in Hongkong in this role; but this deficiency was hardly perceptible, and as her singing was distinctly marked throughout by perfect musical accuracy and good taste, we consider the prima donna's first appearance as a very satisfactory one. Signo

Lubici acts as well as the majority of operatic artists, in the usual style peculiar to the lyric stage. The weakest impersonation in the cast was signor Corti's *Fernando*. It is likely enough in the dim and distant past that this worthy gentleman may have possessed claims to be considered a *prima basso assoluto*; but we regret to have to state only a remnant of former greatness can be discovered in his voice at the present time. As a second bass, signor Corti rendered efficient aid in signor Cagli's company a year ago, and as he is a capital buffo singer and an experienced actor, he will no doubt prove useful during the present season; but truth compels us to state that leading basso roles are beyond his capacity. Signor Cicci, who appeared as *Il Conte*, fully sustained the great reputation earned by him in Shanghai. A capital actor, this gentleman is the happy possessor of the finest baritone voice we have yet heard in this Colony, and as he sings like an accomplished musician, his success as *Il Conte* was assured from the first. The *Mauricio* of signor Vanzetti was one of the features of the performance, and won high favour with the audience. Signor Vanzetti's voice is a pure tenor of good quality, with sufficient compass to enable him to reach the highest notes without apparent effort. This artist sings in excellent style, without trickery or exaggeration of any kind, the absence of the tremolo being conspicuous in all his musical efforts. In "Ah si ben mio," and the ever popular air, "Ah che la morte," signor Vanzetti fairly brought down the house, and he was heard to equal advantage in the duet with *Azeuca*. As an actor, the new tenor is quite equal to either of his predecessors, his style being quite free from the objectionable mannerisms which so frequently disfigure the operatic lover. The new contralto, signora Silini, is a tower of strength in herself. With a magnificent voice, which she knows well how to use, the signora quickly established herself as a popular favorite by her splendid vocalization as the gipsy *Azeuca*. In the duet with *Mauricio*, and in the famous aria "Ai nostri monti," signora Silini's singing was simply exquisite, calling forth storms of applause from all parts of the house. This lady's conception and rendering of the character of *Azeuca*, although meritorious in many respects, was altogether too florid a character to suit artistic tastes. That the impersonation was a powerful one, we admit, but it was disfigured by many exaggerations which greatly detracted from the general excellence of the performance. The comprimaria of the troupe, signora Bertolini, who appeared as *Ines*, made a most favorable impression, singing and acting in good style; but the minor characters *Ruiz* and *Capo dei Zingari* were but indifferently represented. The choruses were as usual weak and ineffective, the "Anvil Chorus" especially failing to make the customary impression; however, as a thoroughly efficient chorus for Italian opera was hardly to be expected, we must congratulate the management for doing so well with the materials at their disposal. The scenery and stage effects were all that could be desired; in fact, we have never previously seen any opera so effectively put upon the stage in Hongkong. Signor Antonio Cattaneo, who played the accompaniments on the pianoforte, assisted by a well-known local amateur violinist, is evidently well up to his work, as besides leading the orchestra he conducted the whole of the performance with much skill and discretion. The orchestra was noticeably weak, but as all efforts of the management to procure efficient assistance proved unavailing, this deficiency could not well have been avoided. The whole of the performers were frequently applauded during the representation, and called before the curtain at the end of the last act. Whilst on the subject of applause, we regretted to see the artists on Saturday night sacrifice several of the best scenes in the opera in order to acknowledge the plaudits of the audience. This is a very bad habit, as it spoils the effect of, and the interest in, the performance; moreover it is inartistic and in bad taste. Operatic performers should never forget that they are representing for the time being certain characters, and that their every action should be in keeping with their conceptions of these roles. What could be more ludicrous than *Azeuca's* getting up from the bench where she is supposed to be asleep, to bow acknowledgments to the audience! Deserving merit is always entitled to public recognition, and we know right well what an incentive to extra exertion applause invariably proves; however, the call before the curtain is the proper time to acknowledge plaudits, not in the middle of the scene.

The present operatic season shows promise of proving a most successful one. Signor A. Hofflich, the worthy impresario has spared no trouble or expense in bringing a first class company in our midst, and we doubt not that the public will show their appreciation of his enterprise by liberal patronage. It is so seldom we are favored with a visit from really high class artists, that a talented troupe like signor Hofflich's is entitled to more than ordinary consideration. To-morrow night Carlo Pedrotti's celebrated comic opera "Tutti in Maschera" will be performed, when signora Pinelli will make her first appearance.

The following report and returns, relating to the criminal statistics of the Colony for the year 1881, are published for general information in Saturday's Government Gazette, in the form of a despatch from the Captain Superintendent of Police to the Acting Colonial Secretary under date February 4th:—I have the honour, in accordance with the instructions contained in your circular of the 1st December, 1881, to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor, details of the police establishment, the list of prisoners, and the criminal statistics for 1881. The criminal statistics show that 6,696 cases were reported to the police during 1881, being an increase of 281 cases, or 4.38 per cent. on the returns for 1880. In the subdivision of these cases into serious crimes (so called) and minor offences, an increase of 278 cases, for 13.55 per cent., is found in serious crimes, and an increase of only 3 cases, or .0006 per cent. in minor offences.

The name of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. having been freely used by the public, as the authorities for the statement that Sir John Pope Hennessy had been recalled by Her Majesty's Government, we took the trouble to send a polite note to the Hon. F. Dulkley Johnson inquiring if there was any truth in the rumour that a telegram had actually been received to the effect stated. The hon. gentleman did not condescend to favor us with a reply. The manners of the honourable member of the Legislative Council are apparently not of that class "which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere."

SARAH GRAISTON, an ancient dame of some sixty summers, in the employment of Colonel Geddes of the Inniskillings, charged two hawkers this morning, before Mr. Wodehouse, with stealing her purse containing two one dollar notes, a key, and some cash. She put the purse, it appears, down on the stall at which she was buying oranges, when it immediately became *non est*, it cannot be said to Mrs. Graiston's great astonishment, for she admitted having once before in the Colony lost a purse in a precisely similar way, and upon another occasion she lost one in the market here. The case was remanded until Tuesday the 14th instant, the defendants being allowed out on bail in one surety of ten dollars. Mrs. Graiston would seem to be singularly unfortunate in the matter of purse losing.

JULIUS MULDER and August Mittag, seamen on board the German steamer *Nona*, were sentenced this morning by Dr. Stewart to a month's imprisonment with hard labour each, for selling rice and fish, valued at \$27.61, part of the cargo, to Chinese. Upon a fellow seaman being accused by two of the Chinese charged with being in unlawful possession of the rice, that he was the man who sold them the goods, the two defendants came forward and frankly admitted to the second officer that they were the men who sold the rice, &c. The first defendant begged the Magistrate for mercy, stating he was a married man. The second defendant said, with tears, that he had a wife and family in Germany, and was very sorry for what he had done; that the bumboat-man told him it was done constantly, and that he did not then see, as he did now, the harm he was doing. The four Chinese convicted of being in unlawful possession of the rice and fish were each awarded one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

TANG ASIO, of Haifung, a coolie, was charged this morning before Dr. Stewart with obtaining one box of cigars, one tin of potted duck, and two lbs. of biscuits, by fraudulent means, from the firm of MacEwen, Fickel & Co., on or about the 26th of last month. The defendant presented the following order at the store on the 27th February: "Hongkong, 27th February, 1882.—Dear Fickel—Please give the bearer a small box of cigar, 2 lbs. Alphabet biscuits, and a tin of potted duck, and charge Miss B. Emerson." Mr. A. F. Smith, of the above named firm, explained that certain articles were substituted for others in the order. Inspector Lindsay applied for a remand for a week to enable him to make enquiries. The case was remanded till the 20th instant. It would seem that Miss B. Emerson repudiated the order, and there is little doubt that if the coolie in custody can only point out the person who gave him the order to take to the store, an important step will have been made towards the discovery of the individual who has been so successful in swindling storekeepers in the Colony of late.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Captain Thomson, R.N., Harbour-Master, Thomas Green, cook of the British steamship *Himalaya*, was charged by the Captain, William Robson Beadle, with drunkenness, neglect of duty and threatening his (the captain's) life on board the ship, in Victoria harbour on the 31st January last. The captain stated that the defendant was drunk and disorderly and interfered with him in the navigation of the ship, and that he threatened to blow his brains out. He was then on his way to Swatow. Did not report the matter to the Consul at Swatow, as he had not time when in port to do so. Defendant was also drunk on the 24th February, which he reported to the Consul at Saigon, who directed him to report the matter here. Defendant has been convicted at Tientsin and at this port before. Has been two years in the ship. The defendant said he knew nothing about being drunk and disorderly. Captain Thomson ordered him to be discharged from the ship. William Douglas, steward of the same ship, was charged by the captain with drunkenness and neglect of duty, and was also ordered to be discharged from the ship, and to have four days' pay charged against his wages.

For a period of nine months at least, the Colony will be deprived of the valuable services of three able Police Officers—Inspectors Mathieson, Cameron, and Bremner, who proceed home by the steamship *Stentor* to-morrow on nine months' leave of absence, having completed a service of ten years in the Colony. Although these officers have been sworn in for a further term of five years, it is optional with them whether they return to Hongkong, as they can take the pension to which their service entitles them whilst at home; and it is to be hoped that no trifling pecuniary consideration will be allowed to stand in the way of inducing them to return to the Colony when their leave is expired. We had the pleasure lately of chronicling presentations made to Inspectors Cameron and Bremner by the Chinese at Yow Mah Tee and Aberdeen respectively, and we now hear that Inspector Mathieson had also a presentation made to him recently by Chinese merchants here, upon the occasion of a sumptuous farewell Chinese dinner to which they invited him. Inspector Corcoran succeeds Inspector Cameron at Yow Mah Tee, being replaced at No. 2, station by Sergeant Baker; Sergeant Jones takes the place of Inspector Bremner at Aberdeen, and Sergeant Hennessy that of Inspector Mathieson at the Central station, all these Sergeants being made Acting Inspectors. Sergeants Rae and Gauld also proceed home by the *Stentor* on nine months' leave under the same circumstances.

We are informed by the agents of the Occidental and Oriental steamship Company that the *Gadic*, with San Francisco mails, &c., to the 18th ult., has arrived at Yokohama and leaves for this port to-morrow. On Monday the 6th instant, says the Foochow Herald, a most destructive fire broke out at about 7 o'clock in the evening just above the Arsenal at Amoi. We have received the most reliable information that over one hundred houses, were burnt to the ground. We note from the Herald that the Foochow Mandarins paid a return visit to the Officers of the Russian gunboat *Sokol* on Tuesday last, when the crew of the vessel were put through their drill, a performance which appeared to afford considerable interest to the natives. The steamships *Volga* and *Albay* will undock at Kowloon this afternoon, making room for the Spanish steamer *Francisco Reyes*. The *Arratoon* *Aphar* has come out of the Cosmopolitan Dock. The Danish steamer *Actin* will dock at Kowloon, and the British ship *Charter Oak* at Sam-shui-po to-morrow. LIEUTENANT Hedley, Royal Engineers, who came up some time ago from the Straits with a detachment of four men of the Corps for the purpose of going through a course of sub-marine mining practice with the detachment at this station, returned to Singapore by the French mail steamer to-day, the course having been completed.

REFERRING to the petition forwarded to the Colonial Secretary by the Inspectors of Police in the Colony for an increase of pay the Earl of Kimberley writes to the Governor on December 10th:—"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Tonnochy's despatch No. 8 of the 28th of September, forwarding a petition from certain Inspectors of Police for increase of pay. You will acquaint these gentlemen that I have not failed to duly consider their several cases, but that I do not see any sufficient ground to justify me in acceding to their request."

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"I beg to hand you a cheque for \$50, which I am willing to stake against a similar sum lodged by the gentleman on whose authority the rumour announcing Governor Hennessy's recall is said to have been circulated, or by any believer in the truth of said rumour, that the report is entirely without foundation; in fact, a mere *canard* unworthy of notice. The \$50 to be presented as a prize for good conduct at the next examination of the pupils of the Central school—truthfulness to be specially considered in making the award."

A RATHER serious accident, says the *Hinga News* of the 28th ult., happened on board the P. & O. steamer *Sumatra* yesterday morning, when one of the seamen—a Manilaman—was struck across the spine by the chain used in the discharge of the vessel. Dr. Browne was at once sent for, and on examining the man found him suffering from considerable external injury. As there is a doctor among the passengers to Hongkong, Dr. Browne did not think it necessary to order the injured man on shore, but merely applied bandages and such other remedies as he thought requisite. For breaking open a fellow workman's box and stealing therefrom sundry articles of clothing, valued \$10, some of which the defendant was wearing when arrested, a Chinese blacksmith was this morning sentenced by Dr. Stewart to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. The defendant said he took the things and pawned them, as he had often done before, with complainant's consent, but this the latter denied. The defendant also stated that, with the exception of a dollar, which he handed to the Constable, he had spent the money obtained in the pawnshop in gambling, a vice among the Chinese prolific in crimes of theft. As Police Sergeant Hanson, stationed at the Peak, was returning there last evening from seeing a friend part of the way down, he was attacked by a Chinaman, who sprang out from behind some cover and struck him on the head with a tolerably thick piece of a tree branch, which got broken into three parts by the force of the blow. The Chinaman, who was arrested, one Wong Aking, a carpenter, was brought before the Magistrate this morning charged with assault with intent to commit a felony. Sergeant Hennessy applied for a remand, as Sergeant Hanson had to go to hospital from the effects of the blow he received. The case was remanded accordingly.

THE following notification appears in the *Gazette*:—"The Governor has been pleased to grant four months' vacation leave and four months' leave of absence on half-pay from this date to Mr. Alfred Lister, Postmaster General and Collector of Stamp Revenue. Consequent on Mr. Alfred Lister's departure on leave, His Excellency has made the following appointments:—Mr. Samuel Barff, to be Acting Postmaster General, retaining his Office of Accountant of the Supreme Court; Mr. J. G. da Rocha, to be Acting Assistant Postmaster General; Mr. J. A. Rodrigues, to be Acting Collector of Stamp Revenue; Mr. F. A. Hazzeland, to be Acting Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court.

On the subject of tree-planting by the Chinese near Hongkong, Mr. Ford, the Superintendent of the Botanic and Afforestation Department, wrote to the Acting Colonial Secretary on the 27th ult. as follows:—"In reference to His Excellency the Governor's Minute on C.S.O. No. 592, inquiring if I had been able to get sufficient data to form an approximate idea of the total number of *Pinus sinensis* planted by the natives for the last ten or fifteen years from the mouth of Mrs. Bay to Laitiao and the neighbouring islands." I have the honour to report, that taking into consideration the lands tinted red on attached rough sketch I estimate roughly, that about one tenth part may be planted, and that there may be about 25,000,000 trees thereon."

THE *Encounter*, 14, screw corvette, Captain Robinson, arrived from Yokohama yesterday forenoon. A BACHELORS' Ball was announced to take place at the Amoy Club Theatre on the evening of the 10th instant. A JAPANESE paper, the *Hochi Shimbun*, states that H.I.M. the Mikado possesses one hundred and seventy-two ponies. THE Hon. G. Philippo, the new Chief Justice of Hongkong, arrived by the French mail steamer *Natal* to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Philippo. THE Charter granted to the British North Borneo Company, extracted from the *London Gazette* of the 8th of November last, is printed in Saturday's *Gazette*. WE are informed by the Superintendent of the P. & O. Company that the steamship *Khiva*, with the next English mail, left Singapore on Saturday morning at eight o'clock. THE Forts at the entrance of the Amoy harbour, says the *Gazette* of the 9th inst., were this morning busily engaged in gun practice, but as far as we could see the firing was very wild and inaccurate. THE *Vigilant*, Commander Lindsay, with Commodore Cumming on board, arrived from Canton late on Saturday afternoon. The Commodore, we are glad to learn, is gradually recovering from his recent severe indisposition. WE have to acknowledge receipt of the *Belém da Provincia de Macau e Timor* of the 8th inst., containing a list of the articles lately exhibited at Macau, which have been sent by the transport *Africa* to the museums of Lisbon and Coimbra. Two very interesting returns showing the number of prisoners in Victoria Gaol on the last day of each week in the year 1881, and classifying the offences for which prisoners were confined during the same period, are published in Saturday's *Gazette*.

VVEAPOORV, of Madras, a seaman unemployed, who admitted two previous convictions on the same charge, was sent to six months' hard labour this morning by Dr. Stewart, as a rogue and vagabond. The defendant stated he had no work or place to live in. REUTER wires that Mr. Gladstone's resolution condemning the appointment by the House of Lords of a Committee to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act has been adopted in the Commons by 303 votes against 235, a majority for the Government of 68. THE private telegram received at the Tung Wah Hospital a few days ago announcing that the Bill for restrictive Chinese immigration had been passed by the United States Senate has been confirmed by Reuter, a message to the above effect having been wired from London on the 10th inst.

JOHN MacNeil, of Scotland, and Thomas Rock, of England, seamen, unemployed, were charged this morning before Dr. Stewart with kicking up a shindy in Wyndham-street at half-past eleven o'clock last night. Mac would appear to have had the best of the struggle, having felled his man, whom the Constable found lying on the ground, and had to take to the station in a chair, he being drunk. They were fined fifty cents each or two days' imprisonment.

PRIZE DAY AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE. Another annual prize day has gladdened the hearts of the successful pupils of St. Joseph's College, furnished a stimulus to the unsuccessful to work harder for the next, and proved a source of gratification, not only to the parents and friends of the successful boys, but also to their teachers, to whose unremitting labours during the past year the youths are largely indebted for the progress they have made in their studies, and the success they have gained at the Government examination. Many of us will remember our own school days, with what ardour we strove to win a prize, and what a source of joy it was to us when we had attained our object, and, remembering, can sympathize with the youths whose still fresh feelings furnish so many springs of pleasure which a wider knowledge of the world and the hard battle of life have well-nigh dried up in their seniors. Many of us will also remember how often we have seen verified the truth of the saying that the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong; and how frequently the dull, plodding boy at school, of whom the Master could make nothing, has left the smarter boy far behind in the race of worldly wealth and ambition, thus proving that the qualities which go to ensure success at school or college, are not always those that make their mark in the great battle of life.

Shortly after four o'clock on Saturday evening His Excellency the Administrator was accompanied by His Private Secretary, Mr. G. S. Norcott, arrived at the hall of the Catholic Circle to distribute the prizes. There was a large concourse of spectators present, amongst whom were the Hon. F. Snowden, Acting Chief Justice; the Hon. S. Barff, Acting Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. Barff; Dr. Eitel, Inspector of Schools; M. Lemaire, Consul for France; Mr. Loureiro, Consul General for Portugal, and Mrs. Loureiro; Mr. Jones, Fleming; Mr. and Mrs. Newbold; Messrs. J. J. Francis, A. L. dos Remedios, and J. A. dos Remedios. As His Excellency entered the hall, the National Anthem was played on the instruments provided in the adjoining room, viz., a violoncello and two violins, together with a piano, which, in concert, discoursed some very sweet music at intervals during the proceedings. After a brief delay, whilst a selection was being played, the very Reverend Father BORGHIENOLI rose and said it was customary on such occasions to give a report of the school, but his remarks would be of little use, as the school was in course of construction, and would be completed, he hoped, by the middle of the year. At the next distribution, he trusted they would be assembled in a much larger room than the present one, which reminded him of their school seven years ago. There were then only 80 boys in the school, and he remembered the superior asking him if there would be soon 100, to which he replied "Yes, 100," and now there were 256 boys. He would not say anything of the efficiency of the teaching, as the fame of the Christian Brothers was widespread. Instruction last year laboured

under great disadvantages, through having to remove from one place to another, and makeshifts having had to be availed of for teaching. It was in contemplation to establish a new class for the boys who have passed all the standards, in order that they may receive a higher education and thus be able to obtain better situations. They had 13 boys at present who have so passed. If only 163 boys were presented for examination out of 256, it was because some only came during the year, and others had not the necessary 200 attendances. The number of attendances was a great stumbling block, it being impossible for many to attend in rainy weather, and poverty and sickness also prevented others. If the number of attendances could be reduced, more boys could be presented for examination without any danger to instruction. He was asked if an increase of the grant-in-aid would enable the school fees to be reduced. To which he replied that there was no necessity for reducing the fees, because no one was refused on account of not paying them, and many, in fact, did not pay any fees at all; and not only that, but books and stationery were supplied to boys, and shoes to come to school in, the supply of the two first having been so liberal as to leave both a remnant. The school fees were reduced to the bare-footed school in Bridges-street, of which Bishop Raimond spoke last year, and said it was a greater success than was expected. He had petitioned the Government for a grant for it by way of alms, when it was proposed to him to place it under the grant-in-aid scheme, which he did, the examination passing off very well. The mixed school at Wanchai and the Chinese school near the Cathedral were also placed under this scheme, with good results. It was his duty to thank the Government for this liberal way in which the grant-in-aid scheme was worked. The more they received the more good they could do. He begged also to thank His Excellency and the ladies and gentlemen present for honoring them with their presence, and for their liberal support in giving prizes, and informed them that they would have the pleasure of hearing their names called out in connection with the prizes they had given. He then asked His Excellency to kindly proceed to the distribution of the prizes.

His Excellency the Administrator expressed the pleasure it gave him to attend on this occasion to distribute the prizes. It was a long time since he had taken any active part in such a proceeding, not since he was a pupil himself twenty-two years ago, though he had always taken a great interest in the cause of education, and he hoped he would be excused if guilty of any shortcomings. He had acquainted himself with the result of the examination in the school from the report of the Government Inspector, from which he read some extracts which, he said, it would be difficult to controvert, and consisted of hard facts in the shape of statistics and figures, and he was happy to say they were extremely favorable to the college, and showed the great pains taken by the Christian Brothers to make their teaching a success. He hoped the new school, of which Sir John Pope Hennessy laid the foundation, would soon be ready to receive pupils. In comparing 1880 with 1881, he found that the passes amongst the Chinese pupils of the college were slightly less than in 1880, but amongst the Portuguese, greatly in excess, only four boys, out of 120, failing in more than one subject. The attendance he considered very satisfactory. He thought there ought to be some alteration made in the number of attendances necessary. He found, on comparing that in the St. Joseph's College, Chinese and Portuguese divisions there were 203 attendances each on working days; in the Victoria school, both sexes, 263; in the Hongkong Public School, 280; and in the Government Central School 247, and thought that St. Joseph's had done very well in passing so many pupils. He found the 200 days necessary were exclusive of Sundays, on which most of the pupils attend school for instruction, and thought that if Sundays were allowed to count, on representation to the Secretary of State, that it would make a great difference in the number of passes. He said that though the Inspector is not, according to the rules, allowed to examine those who have not the 200 attendances, yet he believed they would have passed but for that circumstance, and hoped something might be done to remedy it. His Excellency then detailed the grants received by the College, viz., for 1879, \$1,389; for 1880, \$1,422; and for last year, \$1,441. He said that, with the exception, all the schools are under the Grant-in-aid scheme, the exception being the school in the charge of the French Sisters, where the children are too small to undergo any examination. His Excellency congratulated the Christian Brothers on the state of the school, and said he thought the results were most satisfactory as compared with the other schools of the Colony. He then proceeded to distribute the prizes.

Mr. G. HING SANG, towards the close, thanked the Administrator on his own behalf and that of his school fellows for His Excellency's kindness in coming there to officiate, and also thanked the donors for supplying them with so many and valuable prizes.

His Excellency having expressed his thanks to Father Borghignoli and the Christian Brothers for the pleasure the meeting had afforded him, and to the ladies and gentlemen who had given prizes, the proceedings terminated, the band improvised for the occasion thereupon playing the National Anthem.

A few particulars which we have been able to collect respecting the society of which the teachers in St. Joseph's College are members, may not be uninteresting.

Founded in the year 1860 by the Venerable De la Salle, a Canon of Rheims in France, upon whom the honors of canonization are shortly to be conferred, the society of the Christian Brothers, intended principally in the first instance for the education of the children of the French labouring classes, rapidly spread to other countries, until at the present time it numbers no fewer than 13,000 members, having 1,250 houses in various parts of the world, and teaching about 400,000 pupils. There are 8,000 members of the society in France, and a thousand in the two Americas, the remaining four thousand being distributed over various parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, &c. The headquarters are in Paris, where resides the Superior General, who rules the society aided by a staff of 12 Assistants. The members devote themselves exclusively to the cause of education, renouncing all worldly ties, and have to undergo a novitiate of two years before being admitted. Seeing the great success which attended the educational labours of the society in France, applications for the services of the members were soon made from other countries, so that at the present time they are widely spread over the globe. Self-denying, painstaking, and devoted heart and soul to the cause to which they have consecrated their lives, and for which they undergo a special training, they are very successful as teachers, and have to educate a large number of pupils of whose education they have charge. Raised on French soil, the French element naturally predominates in the composition of the society, but other nationalities are also represented, especially the Irish, of whom there are a considerable number amongst the members. It is scarcely necessary to say that the Christian Brothers do not belong to any clerical order, being simply laymen wearing a distinctive dress, who have devoted their lives to

a special purpose. During the war between France and Prussia in 1870-71, the Christian Brothers rendered excellent services in connection with the Ambulance Corps, fearlessly exposing themselves to the bullets of the enemy in order to succour their countrymen lying wounded on the field of battle, several of them getting killed in doing so. Nor were their services confined to their own wounded, those of the Prussian army whom they came across alike receiving their attentions. Their services in the war in the care of the wounded received official recognition, their then superior-General being decorated. Arriving in Hongkong in 1875 to take charge of less than 80 pupils, the Christian Brothers have now the gratification to find 256 in their care, and they hope to see this number further increased when the new College is completed.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes steamship *Natal*, Captain Didier, from Marseilles on the 5th ult., with English dates to the 3rd, arrived in harbour this morning from Saigon. The following items are taken from the *London and China Express* of the 3rd February:—

A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg announces that the new Chinese Chargé d'Affaires has arrived there.

Mr. H. A. Giles, of H.B.M. Consular Service in China, is a passenger by next mail to China to return to his post after leave of absence.

Mr. Sameda Kokichi, Secretary at the Foreign Office, Tokio, will come to England shortly, and we understand will take up the post of Japanese Consul in London.

We hear that the Japanese Government contemplate taking part in the Naval and Submarine Engineering Exhibition to be held in April next at the Agricultural Hall in London.

Chen Tai-jen, Secretary of the Legation in London, and Liu Hang-ling, the late Chargé d'Affaires of China at St. Petersburg, are passengers by this mail on their return to China.

Two lectures on the subject of "Opium Smoking in China" are announced to be given, on the 5th and 16th proximo, at St. James's Hall, London, by Mr. W. H. Breton, of Hongkong.

Official intelligence has been received from China of the re-appointment of His Excellency the Marquis Tsing for another period of three years as Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James's. The possible appointment of Li Chao-tang will therefore not take place.

Advices from Washington state that the proposed Bill restricting Chinese immigration is exciting much criticism, as it is believed to be in conflict with the existing treaties. The New York Chamber of Commerce will probably send to Congress a memorial against it.

We are informed on good authority that, notwithstanding repeated assertions to the contrary, the relations between Russia and China have never been more friendly than they are at the present moment. The occasional "brushes" which have lately taken place between the No mads on the frontier have not produced the slightest difficulty between the two Governments.

Deputy Inspector-General George B. Hill died from chronic dysentery at Malta on the 6th January. He entered the Navy in 1846, served in the Chinese War, and in January, 1868, went out to China as staff surgeon on the *Rodney*, sir Harry Keppel's flagship. He was next employed with the *Agamemnon*, and in 1871 returned to China for special service in organising the Lock Hospitals on the station and in Japan. His promotion to deputy-inspector took place in January, 1878.

Major-General J. N. Sargent, whose appointment to the command of the troops in China has been officially notified, is a well-known Crimean officer, and at the battle of the Alma was commended for "determined bravery while leading the attack of the right wing." In this engagement he was severely wounded. He commanded the 6th Regiment at the battle of Inkermann, and led the regiment against the Russian column, being engaged personally in a desperate hand-to-hand fight. For his conduct he was mentioned in despatches as "a most zealous, meritorious, and brave officer." He was wounded while engaged in the siege of Sebastopol. He was awarded a medal with three clasps, made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, promoted, and awarded a Turkish medal. He has also been decorated for his conspicuous gallantry in the China war, and was several times mentioned in despatches, and made a C.B.

In the case of the *Hocking v. H.M.S. Lapwing*, Dr. Deane applied on the 28th ult. to the Privy Council, on behalf of the Government, in the above appeal, for leave to file a cross petition of appeal, the time for so doing having expired. The respondents to this application, who are the petitioners in the first appeal, did not oppose the application, but asked their Lordships for a decision on the question as to the Court in which the petition of appeal in similar cases from the Supreme Court of Shanghai should be filed. After referring to the different statutes and Orders in Council on the subject, their Lordships decided that an appeal from the Supreme Court of Shanghai was to be treated as an appeal from one of Her Majesty's Colonies, and that the petition, therefore, in such case would have to be filed in the Privy Council, and not in the Ecclesiastical and Maritime Causes Registry.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

We take the following telegrams from our Australian exchanges received by the E. and A. Co.'s steamship *Tamandua*, Captain Green, which arrived in harbour this morning:—

CAIRO, February 1st. Arab, the leader of the Nationalists, has visited the President of the Assembly of Notables, and demanded on behalf of the army that the Chamber shall vote the original Budget proposals, and have complete control over the finances. It is expected that Cherif Pasha will resign in order to avoid a military *couette*.

LONDON, February 6th. The Queen's speech at the opening of the Imperial Parliament will refer, among other matters, to the approaching marriage of Prince Leopold, the commercial treaty between England and France, the Egyptian question, the establishment of county boards, municipal government reform for the city of London, bankruptcy reform, the prevention of corrupt practices at elections, and the late disastrous floods throughout the United Kingdom.

On the reassembling of Parliament, the Government will repeat the previous questions as against the motion which Sir Stafford Northcote intends to bring forward to the effect that Mr. Bradlaugh, the member for Northampton, be not allowed to take the oath. Neither this matter nor the question of Parliamentary procedure are held to be vital issues.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, member for Longford, has assumed the leadership of the Parnellite party.

A frontier treaty of some importance has been concluded between Russia and Persia, after a mild protest from England.

The accusation against the Marquis of Humley, of having obtained by false pretences the sum of £2,418 from a money-lender named Nicholson, is arousing considerable interest. A summons had been issued by the Lord Mayor, requiring the attendance of the Marquis to answer the charge, but no appearance being put in by the

accused, a warrant has now been ordered to issue for his arrest.

Mr. Coschen, British Ambassador at the Porte, proceeds on a mission to Prince Bismarck in regard to certain matters in which Germany and England are interested, including the Egyptian question.

Important developments are understood to be pending in regard to Egypt, and some of the Continental Powers are expected of intriguing for the destruction of British influence in the Khedive's dominions. It is believed that M. de Freycinet, the new French Premier, is willing to join France with the other great Continental Powers in a conference, if necessary, on the question of Turkish intervention in Egypt. It is understood that Germany, Russia, and Austria are favourable to this course.

The Haven Gold-Mining Company of New Zealand is being wound up by voluntary liquidation.

CAIRO, February 6th.

Mahmoud Pasha having completed the formation of the new Ministry, paid an official visit to-day to Mr. Edward B. Malet, the British Consul-General. In the course of the interview Mahmoud gave the British representative assurances that it would be the desire of the Ministry to maintain amicable relations between the two countries.

A deputation consisting of 600 Egyptian officers waited upon the Khedive this morning for the purpose of thanking His Highness for his action during the late crisis. The officers likewise took occasion to express their fidelity to the Khedive and the Government.

The programme of the new Ministry, which has been published to-day, declares that the Government will faithfully respect all international engagements entered into by their predecessors. The public indebtedness of the country is also fully recognised. The Ministry further pledge themselves to carry out the policy of the previous Government with regard to the budget.

LONDON, February 6th (Noon). A small portion of the frozen mutton per Orient steamer *Chico* was placed on the London market this morning. The prices realised did not exceed an average of sixpence per pound. The balance of the cargo is being landed, but the condition has not been found equal to that of previous shipments.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 6th. The latest intelligence received from Yemen states that the rebellion in that province which has been steadily spreading is now assuming very formidable dimensions.

LONDON, February 7th. The revolt in Herzegovina is spreading. The ranks of the insurgents are being swelled by deserters from the Austrian army.

A diabolical and insidious attempt to murder the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, by means of an explosive has been made. Mr. Forster received a letter which contained a dangerous explosive, but some stains that were on the envelope excited suspicions, and extreme caution was observed in opening the letter. The consequence was that no damage was done. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police.

In addition to the subjects mentioned in previous messages, as being referred to in the Queen's speech, the speech will promise the introduction of an amended Patents Bill, a Criminal Code Bill, and Education Bills for Scotland and Ireland. In regard to the state of Ireland the speech refers in terms of hopefulness. With respect to Egypt, the speech states that Her Majesty's Government is resolved to maintain British rights in that country.

The new session of Parliament was opened to-day with the customary ceremony. The Queen's speech contains no allusion to the course which the Government intend to pursue for regulating the procedure and for preventing the obstruction of business in Parliament.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Galicia, in Austria-Hungary. Several arrests have been made.

The price realised for the mutton brought by the *Chico* has fallen to 5d per lb. This fall is due to the inferior quality of the bottom part of the cargo, which was put out of shape by the packing, and is also alleged to consist chiefly of old ewes.

Through the intervention of Prince Nikita, an armistice of twenty days has been granted in connection with the insurrection in the Danubian provinces.

LONDON, February 6th. The reports recently current, that the Right Honorable Earl Granville had made a verbal protest to Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador, against a treaty which has recently been concluded between the Russian and Persian Governments, are now declared to be devoid of foundation. So far as is known, no action is intended by the Cabinet.

In the House of Commons to-day a question was put to Mr. Gladstone regarding the action which the Government proposed to take in connection with the outrages of which the Jews have recently been the victims in Southern Russia. In reply, the Premier stated that, while he deplored the persecution of the Jews, the question was one of an internal character. It was difficult, therefore, for the Government formally and officially to interfere in the matter. At the same time, he was most anxious to ameliorate the condition of the sufferers. Her Majesty's representative had been instructed to intervene with his friendly offices on the first favourable occasion.

The Boers, with three pieces of artillery, attacked Mombasa in January 10, and fighting was continuing at the end of the month.

Austria and Germany have officially warned Russia against encouraging the Pan-Slavic insurrection, and have demanded a disavowal of certain rumours according to which Russia was assisting the insurrectionists.

Mr. William has been murdered in Ipek, a town of Turkey, near to the Albanian frontier.

Sir Henry Parkes has arrived in New York.

The death is announced of M. Jacques Offenbach, the famous French musician and composer, at the age of 63 years.

NATAL, February 6th. News from the Transvaal reports that fresh difficulties have arisen in consequence of the action of the Boers. A considerable force was recently formed and crossed the boundary laid down by the recent Convention. They proceeded to attack Mombasa, a native chief, but were, however, repulsed with loss. According to the latest intelligence, fighting still continues.

CAIRO, February 6th. The passing of the new organic law by the Assembly of Notables has engaged the attention of the British and French Governments. Mr. Colvin, the British Commissioner of Finance, acting in conjunction with M. de Bignon, the French representative, to-day officially protested against the programme of the Ministry recently formed by Mahmoud, the effect of which greatly limits the control of the protective power over the public debt of Egypt. Mr. Colvin and M. de Bignon have at the same time intimated their accordance with the contracts and financial engagements of the Khedive, and they claim a voice in the adoption of every portion of the Budget, and state, further, that they cannot consent to its being vested in the Notables alone.

February 10th. In consequence of the protest of Mr. Colvin and M. de Bignon against the programme of the Ministry, Mahmoud has explained to the English and French Consuls that the Assembly

of Notables, in voting the budget, will not interfere with the British and French rights enjoyed under the International Contract.

LONDON, February 6th. The *Times* to-day publishes a second edition, in which it is stated that there is reason to fear that a special correspondent in Albania has been murdered by the Arnauts, or native inhabitants of the province.

No authentic details, however, have as yet been received.

February 10th. The Irish members of the House of Commons are opposing the address in reply to the Queen's speech. Mr. Patrick J. Smyth, member for Tipperary, last night moved an amendment in favour of Home Rule. A brief discussion took place on the amendment, which was negatived by a large majority.

Hanlon consents to row Trickett on the Thames for a stake of £200 a side.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY.

The following sketch of Sir John Pope Hennessy, which appeared in Cassell's *Illustrated Family Paper* on June 7th, 1862, when His Excellency was quite a young member of parliament, speaks for itself, and may prove interesting to our readers:—

This gentleman, the descendant of an ancient and illustrious family in Ireland, was born in the year 1834. He was educated at Queen's College, where his natural ability and untiring industry rendered him conspicuous. He carried off first-class honours in natural philosophy, metaphysics, logic, mathematics, and jurisprudence. In natural philosophy he had distinguished himself prior to entering on his collegiate career, having contributed an interesting and valuable paper to a scientific journal of considerable repute, at the early age of 16.

In 1855 Mr. Hennessy came to London to study for the bar. He was entered at the Inner Temple. In the same year the report of the Civil Service Commission told us that he was nominated, with thirty-nine other candidates, to compete for a vacant appointment in the Privy Council Office. The candidates were examined on five different subjects—viz. history, English composition, natural science, mathematics, and physical geography. Mr. Hennessy obtained the first place in the three first of the five subjects; he was consequently at the head of the list, and gained the appointment. While he was at the Privy Council Office Mr. Hennessy still further prosecuted his scientific investigations. In 1856 he published a series of papers on the theory of parallels, and subsequently other papers, which attracted much attention amongst scientific men, both here and on the Continent. He is also an active member of the British Association, and has read a large number of papers at the meetings of that institution. These papers are too numerous for us to catalogue here; suffice it to say, that they were well received; and that at the meeting of 1858, for his paper on the power of numbers, the thanks of the association were voted to him, on the motion of Lord Wrottesley. Mr. Hennessy has it is understood, contributed historical essays and other papers to various publications.

Mr. Hennessy entered parliament in 1859. His election was unexpected, and in some degree remarkable. One day he was a clerk in the Privy Council Office, the next he was member for King's County, Ireland; having, in a sharp and sudden contest, beaten the old members—Mr. O'Brien by a majority of sixteen, and Mr. Loftus Brien by eighty-five. How this occurred we have no means of accurately knowing. But however Mr. Hennessy's success was obtained, one thing is certain, viz. that it was not by blinking his opinions, for from the first he boldly avowed himself a Conservative, and openly announced his intention to support Disraeli.

The success of the new member for King's County as an M.P. was at first regarded with suspicion. Those who were most in his favour regarded it as problematical; those who were opposed to him plainly hinted that Mr. Hennessy would never be able to hold his own in the British House of Commons. But his first few days in the House gave promise of future success, which could scarcely be mistaken. It was seen that he was a laborious worker; that he thought before he spoke, which is what honourable members do not always do. Without achieving a splendid reputation, Mr. Hennessy has certainly gained a position, and a substantial success. Indeed, he is one of those men who cannot be put down, and will inevitably attain to a certain position. In the first place, he has what some one has called "a terrible modesty;" thus he never speaks without having previously mastered his subject; he has further, considerable abilities, undaunted courage, cool self-possession, and imperturbable good-humour.

Mr. Hennessy's speaking at first is not attractive. He is fluent, as all Irishmen are; but he makes no attempt at oratory; nor is he witty and humorous, like the generality of his countrymen. On the contrary, he is logical, dry, and at first uninviting; but listen to him for a time, and you will soon discover that you have no common-place man before you; and though you may not agree with him in opinion, you cannot but be struck with his knowledge of his subject, his power of reasoning, and the quiet courage with which he gives utterance to sentiments which he knows are unpopular to nine-tenths of his hearers.

The principal subjects which Mr. Hennessy deals with are, of course, Irish; but he not unfrequently takes up imperial questions, whilst all Italian and Polish topics command at all times his attention. On one imperial question, viz. competitive examinations for the Civil Service, he is ever ready to do battle, and in this he has been more than once eminently successful. In 1860 he beat the Government, and carried a Select Committee, and in committee succeeded in inserting a paragraph favouring open competition by a majority of two. And here we may notice a curious fact. In 1855 Mr. Hennessy was examined by the Civil Service Commissioners; in 1860 he was found in Committee of the House of Commons examining the Commissioners. Such a leap had he taken in those few years. And still further to prove the fact that Mr. Hennessy speedily gained a substantial position, we may notice the circumstance that, in 1859, this young member was invited by Disraeli to dine with him at what is called "the Queen's speech dinner."

At Rome we need hardly say that Mr. Hennessy is in special favour. Some have gone so far as to say that he is retained as a special advocate of the interests of the Holy See in the House of Commons. This, however, we take to be mere gossip, unworthy of notice. The truth is, we have reason to believe, that Mr. Hennessy is the favoured of the Pope simply because he is the undaunted advocate of the Pope. The only witness we believe, who Mr. Hennessy has received, is the Order of St. John, which was awarded to him in 1861.

Why does a cat swallow a mouse head foremost? is one of the mellifluous questions of the hour. In order to save its tail for a toothpick. An absent-minded woman, mistaking herself for the Jack-kettle, filled herself up with water, and sat down on the stove to boil—she discovered her mistake soon after. A man in Milan slashed open a pretty girl's check with a razor in revenge for a friend whom she had killed, and an Italian jury acquitted both men on the ground of irresistible jealousy.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business contributed during the Half Year ended December 31st, 1881, on or before March 31st, on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. COOKE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

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SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.

ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1882.

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of

JOB PRINTING.

Including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS.

PROSPECTUSES.

DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

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Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE REVISED ISSUE OF THE POSTAL GUIDE.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY Messrs. MACFARLANE, FRICKEL & Co.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY Messrs. KELLY & WALSH

QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BUFFS

NOW ON THE WAY TO THIS STATION.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN AN INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN A LIST OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES

Of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Consuls, Professional Men, and Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.

Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.

Shampooing.....25 Cents.

Shaving.....25 Cents.

Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root, the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Sumatra*, to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Straits and London.—Per *Stentor*, to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Amoy and Taiwan.—Per *Albatross*, to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui.—Per *Hai-fong*, to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow.—Per *Tollung*, to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Hoihow, Pakhoi, and Haiphong.—Per *Ping-on*, to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, on Thursday, the 16th instant at 5 P.M.
For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Sumida Maru*, on Friday, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Moray* and *Arcticon*, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory* and *Hong List* for the *Far East* for 1882, which supercedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET. The British Contract Packet "BANGALORE" will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via *Brindisi*, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar. N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies. The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

H

Shipping.

With the exception of a few sales of Banks at 113 per cent. premium for the end of the present month, no actual transactions in the transfer of shares have been reported to-day. For cash a fair quantity of Banks might be placed in 112; but as holders refuse to accept that figure and buyers decline to make any advance, the negotiations have led to no practical results. Insurance shares are rather quiet. If anything, showing a slight depression all round. Docks have been inquired after, and a limited demand for the stock exists at 52 per cent. premium for cash, and 53 for March 31st; however, as above stated, not a single transfer has been booked since we last wrote. Hotels are daily improving their market *status*. We reported business on Saturday at 105, and to-day a lot of shares could be placed at 107, if holders felt disposed to sell at that price. Sugars remain firm at 167½, and there are buyers of the Ice Company's scrip at 126 ex div. Annexed list of quotations will give all necessary particulars relating to stocks not specially alluded to above.

SHARERS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—113 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,600 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,175 per share.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$871 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 885 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$270 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$350 per share, ex div. sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$2871 per share, ex div.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—52 per cent. premium, ex div., buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$24 premium, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$107 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$1671 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—73 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$126 per share, ex div., buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$524 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/9½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	46c.
Credits, at 4 months' sight	48c.
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T.	219½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T.	219½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

OPIMUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA.....	per picul,	\$660
(Allowance, Taels 72.)		
OLD MALWA.....	per picul,	\$705
(Allowance, Taels 64.)		
PATNA (without choice).....	per chest,	\$590
PATNA (first choice).....	per chest,	\$592½
PATNA (second choice).....	per chest,	\$587½
PATNA (bottom).....	per chest,	\$595
BENARES (without choice).....	per chest,	\$580
BENARES (bottom).....	per chest,	\$585
PERSIAN.....	per picul,	\$600

HONGKONG, TEMPERATURE.		
(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)		
THIS DAY.		
Barometer—2 A.M.	30.383	
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.176	
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.136	
Thermometer—2 A.M.	59	
Thermometer—1 P.M.	67	
Thermometer—4 P.M.	67	
Thermometer—2 A.M. (Wet bulb)	55	
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	64	
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	64	
Thermometer—Maximum	64	
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	57	

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	HONG-KONG.	AMOI.	SIANG-HAI.	NAGASAKI.
BAROMETER, THERMOME- TER, &c.	Previous day at 4 P.M. On date at 4 P.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M. On date at 4 P.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M. On date at 4 P.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M. On date at 4 P.M.
Barometer.....	30.19 30.17	30.12 30.20	30.25 30.20	— —
Therm' res attached	66° 68°	53° 57°	54° 30°	— —
Direction of Wind.	NW N ESE N	E R S	S S	— —
Force.....	1 4	1 1	1 1	— —
Hygrometer.....	64° 65°	51° 57°	53° 49°	— —
Wet Thermometer.	57° 55°	51° 50°	47° 46°	— —
Dew Point or Featuer	b c b c	b c b c	b b	— —
State of Rain.....	b c	b c	b c	— —
Quantity Fallen.....	— —	— —	— —	— —

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens kept in the open air in a shaded position.—Direction of wind, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., E.N.E., Force of wind, 0, calm. 1 to 3 light breeze 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy, to 12 to violent.—State of Weather, B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. R. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean quantity of their kind indicated. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are noted from 1 to 24 the quantity of water falls indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

March 11, ATALANTA, German steamer, 790, E. G. Pfaff, Saigon 5th March, Rice—Siemens & Co.
March 12, HAILONG, British steamer, 277, F. Swatton, Tamsui 7th March, Amoy 10th, and Ashton 11th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
March 12, COCONUT, British cargo, Captain C. Robinson, Yokohama, 1st March.
March 12, DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, R. Cullen, Manila 9th March, General.—Russell & Co.
March 12, FRANCISCO REYES, Spanish steamer, 514, H. Gardiqui, Manila 8th March, General.—Remedios & Co.
March 12, SUMIDA MARI, Japanese str., 826, H. Hubenei, Yokohama 4th March, and Kobe 7th, General.—Mitsui Bishi M. S. S. Co.
March 12, PISCICAN, British steamer, 572, A. A. McCaslin, Haiphong 7th March, Hanoi 9th, Hoihow 11th, and Macao 12th, General.—Russell & Co.
March 12, ACTIV, Danish steamer, 268, N. C. Revebeck, Haiphong 8th March, and Macao 12th, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
March 12, GREYHOUND, British steamer, 226, D. Scott, Pakhoi 8th March, Hoihow 10th, and Macao 12th, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
March 12, VIGILANT, British dispatch-vessel, Commander G. Lindsay, 2nd March.
March 12, HWA-LYUE, Chinese steamer, 984, Wilson, Canton 11th March, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
March 13, HOHWO, British steamer, 895, T. Shaw, Canton 11th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
March 13, FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, G. Anderson, 9th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
March 13, CHANGKANG, British steamer, 918, E. Schulte, Chinkang 7th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
March 13, DALE, British steamer, 644, P. H. Loff, Langkok 2nd March, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
March 13, ENUY, Spanish steamer, 414, G. Ortizar, Manila 9th March, General.—Remedios & Co.
March 13, MALVINA, German bark, 479, Kluge, Laguaimane 1st March, Timber.—Wieler & Co.
March 13, TANNADICE, British steamer, 1,408, Gen. Newcastle 20th February, Townsville 25th, Cooktown 26th, and Thursdays Island 28th, Coal.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
March 13, NATAT, French steamer, 2,554, Didier, Marseilles 5th February, Naples 8th, Port said 11th, Suez 14th, Aden 19th, Colombo 26th, Galle 28th, Singapore 6th March, and Saigon 9th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.
March 13, GLENFIFE, British steamer, 1,412, E. G. Mann, Foochow 1st March, Tea.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
March 13, MERIONETHSHIRE, British steamer, 1,245, Rickard, Shanghai and Swatow 7th March, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Greyhound, British steamer, for Hoihow.
Schuller, British steamer, for London.
Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy.
Koonan, German steamer, for Chfoo.
Kwaikyuen, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Kwaerts, German steamer, for Shanghai.
Totung, British steamer, for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 11, CHINKIANG, British str., for Canton.
Jan. 11, TAMSUI, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Jan. 11, JEDDAH, British steamer, for Swatow.
Jan. 11, PEARL, American bark, for Singapore.
Jan. 11, WELF, German str., for Tientsin.
Jan. 11, THALES, British steamer, for East Coast.
Jan. 11, PEIHO, German bark, for Whampoa.
Jan. 12, DIOMED, British steamer, for London.
Jan. 13, SINTH, French steamer, for Saigon
 Marseilles.
Jan. 13, COWANG, British str., for Canton.
Jan. 13, VORWAERTS, German steamer, for
 Shanghai.
Jan. 13, PRISM, British str., for Amoy, &c.
Jan. 13, NORSEMAN, steam ship, for Whampoa.
Jan. 13, JEDUS, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
Jan. 13, KEELUNG, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS-ARRIVED.
 Per *Greyhound*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—59
 hinese.
 Per *Actie*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—16 Chi-
 nese.
 Per *Ping-on*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—20
 hinese.
 Per *Sumida Maru*, str., from Yokohama, &c.
 Mrs. Ando and Mr. MacKechnie, and 2 Chi-
 nese.
 Per *Diamante*, str., from Manila.—Mr. and
 rs. Strackmann, 4 children, and 2 servants,
 uss, Morris and son, Marshall, Robinson,
 oro, Lester, and Lebron, and 210 Chinese.

Per *Alatania*, str., from Saigon.—10 Chinese.
 Per *Tannadria*, str., from Newcastle, &c.—Dr.
 Juando Giebla, and 5 Chinese, from Sydney.
 From Townsville.—Mr. Mrs., and Miss Taylor,
 d 4 Chinese.
 Per *Dale*, str., from Bangkok.—Mr. Springer
 d 24 Chinese.
 Per *Merionethshire*, str., from Shanghai, &c.
 Mr. and Mrs. Dyer and three children, Messrs.
 Munst, Badge, and Salamon.
 Per *Natal*, str., from Marceilles, &c.—For
 Bangkok.—Mr. and Mrs. Philippa, Messrs.
 Lopes, Ewens, Innes, Ringer, and Cewy, from
 Marceilles.—From Singapore.—Maceret.

pore, Eurix, and Clavis. From Saigon.
 Messrs. Rubely, Pêre Olivier, and Gerbaud, and 82
 Chinese. For Shanghai.—Mr. Teheng and 8
 Chinese. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ino-
 ra, Mrs. Houston, Messrs. Stanford, Johnston,
 & Rey, from Marseilles. For Yokohama.—
 Messrs. Langdon, & Bergmyr, van der Pott, and
 Schakert, from Marseilles. From Naples.—Messrs.
 For Gleniffer, str., from Foochow.—Dr. and
 s. Begg and family, Mrs. James Smith, Cap-
 tains Taylor and Somers.
 DEPARTED.
 For Singapore, &c.—Dr. and Dr. and
 s. Murray, 3 children and servant, Captain and
 s. Peters, and Miss Thomsett.
 For Belgic, str., for Yokohama &—Miss
 Penoxon, Messrs. J. R. H. McClatchie and E. Per-
 son, for Yokohama. For San Francisco.—Miss
 Stewart, and Mr. M. C. Nickels, and 850 Chi-
 nese. For Lambeth, str., for Sydney.—Mr. C. H. Hensheim.
 For Menmuir, str., for Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Is-
 ac.—Mr. J. R. Stances and Mrs. McArthur.
 Sydney.—Captain Williams in steerage; 14
 adults and 4 children. For Port Darwin, and
 ccessand ports, &c.—140 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Gleniffer* reports left
behind on 11th instant, and had strong mon-
soon and clear weather throughout.

The Japanese steamship *Sunida Maru* re-
ports left Yokohama on the 4th instant, and Kobe
on the 7th, and light, variable airs and fine
weather throughout.

The British steamship *Greyhound* reports left
Singapore on the 8th March, Hoihow 10th, and
Siam 12th, and had light N. and N. easterly
breeze and fine weather.

The British steamship *Fookang* reports left
Singapore on the 8th instant, and had moderate
S. winds and heavy weather throughout the
passage. Passed the steamship *Yangtze* off
Singapore and

The German steamship *Alatalua* reports left Haiphong on the 5th instant, and had strong N.E. breeze with high sea up to 17 N. N.E.; thence sailed for Hongkong. Passed the steamship *Olympia* on the 6th off Cape Padaran, round South.

The British steamship *Ping-ong* reports left Haiphong on the 7th instant at 10.30 p.m., Pakoi-oi on the 6th at 7.30 p.m., Hoihong on the 11th at 3 a.m., and Mcaao on the 12th at 2.30 p.m., and arrived in Hongkong at 6 p.m. same day, and had light N.E. and Easterly winds with fine weather throughout the passage.

The steamship *Taiwanoo* reports left Haiphong on the 7th instant, Taiwanoo on the 10th, and Amoy on the 11th. From Tamsui to Taiwanoo strong N.E. breeze with high sea. From Taiwanoo to Amoy fresh N.N.E. breeze and fine weather. From Amoy to Hongkong strong N.E. breeze. In Taiwanoo the steamship *Yechi*. In Amoy the steamship *Foochow* and *Catharina II*. The steamship *Kaozang* left same day.

The British steamship *Tamandee* reports left Haiphong on the 20th February at 10 a.m., and experienced fresh Easterly and S.E. winds with high sea. Left again on the 25th at 8 a.m., and arrived at Cooikoon on the 26th at 7.30 a.m., and left again at 10 a.m., and had light to fresh N. and N.E. winds with heavy squalls and rain to Thursday Island, where she arrived on the 28th at 9 a.m., and left again at 11 a.m. Experienced strong Westerly winds with heavy rains and heavy head sea, through the Ararua sea till we reached the straits thence to Colbra Is. (Mindoro straits) light to fresh Northerly winds and fine weather. Had strong Northerly winds and heavy sea with cloudy weather across the China sea to this port. Arrived in Hongkong on the morning of the 13th.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

March 7, ALHAY, British steamer, 366, H. Light-wood, Tamsui 1st March, Taiwanfoo 4th, Amoy 5th, and Swatow 6th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

March 3, ARRAOTON APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, A. B. Macfayven, Calcutta 16th Feb, Sandheads 17th, Penang 22nd, and Singapore 24th, General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

March 31, ASTINGTON, British steamer, 809, Allison, Bangkok 15th January and Saigon 25th, General.—Siemssen & Co.

Feb. 27, BELGIC, British steamer, H. Davison San Francisco 26th January, and Yokohama 21st February, Mails and General.—O. & C. S. S. Co.

Nov. 29, CEBU, American steamer, 373, Parker.—Captain.

Sept. 28, CONQUEST, British steamer, 316, Hamilton.—Shun Hang Hong.

March 11, CRAIGLANDS, British steamer, 770, J. R. Holman, Saigon 4th March, Rice.—Captain.

Feb. 27, ERKONIG, German steamer, 456, A. Nausch, Singapore 16th February, Timber.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

March 8, ESCAMILLA, British steamer, 1,041, Purvis, Kobe 1st March, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

Feb. 10. GEORLON, British steamer, 1,130, W. J. Webber, Bombay 28th January, and Singapore 11th Feb., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
March 1. GLENLO, British steamer, 894, Nicholas, Manton 27th February, Salt.—Captain.
Feb. 15. FREYA, German steamer, 52, Homéyer, Yap 4th February, Ballast.—Blackhead & Co.
March 8. GRATINA, Spanish steamer, 398, Don M. A. Echevarria, Manila 3rd March, General.—Remedios & Co.
March 10. HIMALAYA, British steamer, 514, Beedle, Saigon 3rd March, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
Feb. 29. HONGKONG, British steamer, 67, Kennedy, Kwak Achew & Sons.
Feb. 6. HONGKONG, British steamer, 958, J. B. Fryer, Plymouth 11th December, via Singapore, Cool and General.—Siemssen & Co.

g. 29, HUNGARI, Austro-Hungarian str, 1,460,	Ass
G. 29, struli, Trieste 21 December, Bombay,	Blas
Colombo, Penang, and Singapore 21st Jan,	
General—Melders & Co.	
c. 19, JOLOANO, Spanish steamer, 654, Mar-	Chil
que, 17, R. Mourente.	
y 7, Li Tai, Annamitic steamer, 1,000, Li Ton	Har
Tak—Captain.	
arch 6, MEATH, British steamer, 1,337, John	Hie
Johnson, Sydney and February, Brisbane,	
Townsville, Cocktown, and Port Darwin	
19th, Coal.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	John
arch 3, MEMMUR, British steamer, 1,247, W.	Low
Ellis, Sydney 8th February, Townsville,	

COCKING 15th, Thursday Island, and Port Darwin 21st, Coaly.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	M.
REH 5, MORAV, British steamer, 2,400, Tutton, Calcutta 16th February, Penang 22nd, and Singapore 25th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Pall
14, NAMOA, British steamer, 862, Westoby.—D. Laiprak & Co.	Pres sibe
REH 8, NELSON, British steamer, 894, Thorn, Newcastle 7th February, Coals and General.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	
REH 3, NONA, German steamer, 669, Wolfel, Saigon 23rd February, Coe.—Ed. schellhass & Co.	Aim

24. SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden—China Traders' Insurance Co.
7. SHUN TUN, Annamite steamer, 93, Yuen Man Fu—Captain.
5. SUMATRATA, British steamer, 1,413, T. Fairbairn, Yokohama, February, and Nagasaki 31 March, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
8. THALES, British steamer, 820, T. G. Pocock, Foochow 5th March, Amoy 6th, and Swatow 7th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
10. TOUGA, French steamer, 1,049, Guiraud, Yokohama 14th March, General.—Messageries Maritimes.
11. VOTTUNG, British steamer, 285, H. Kennett, Swatow 10th March, General.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.
11. ZAMBESI, British steamer, 1,310, L. H. Moulle, Bombay 16th February, Galle, and Singapore, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

2. ADAM M. SIMPSON, American ship, 1,467, A. College, Yokohama 24th January, Ballast.—Master.
4. ADOLPH, German bark, 858, Mahr, —Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

9, ALDEN HESSE, American bark, 842, Noyes—Rozario & Co.	Ocean
1, BODILO, German bark, 564, J. E. Hacke, Hamburg 26th September, General—Slema-	Oleander
11, CASHMERE, American bark, 936, J. C. Callamore, Singapore 5th January, Timber.	Perle
—Tan Toy & Co.	Solid
9, CHARTER OAK, American ship, 654, L. Gilkey, Hioigo 26th February, Ballast— Captain.	Tiger, Well
22, CHATTANOOGA, American bark; 527, Hoves, Newcastle 21st December, Coal.— D. Lapnik & Co.	
27, C. REDMAN, Amer. bark, 598, Elliott. —Master	Arten
1, COLEMA, Amer. bark, 853, C. M. Noyes.	

J. b. **EDWIN REED**, American bark, 1,178, J. B. Gilmore, Cardiff 31st August, Coal.—Order.

n. **31, ELISE**, German bark, 513, Bruhn, Whampoa 30th January.—Order.

b. **19, ENDYMION**, British bark, 750⁺, T. Richardson, London 25th September, General.

c. **26, ESSEKENS**, French bark, 272, Norman, Quinhon 14th February, Salt.—CROWLITZ & Co.

b. **26, FERDINAND**, German bark, 416, Westergaard, Tauron 17th February, Coal.—Melchers & Co.

a. **28, FRITZ**, German ship, 1,420, F. F. Lankevitz, Cardiff 9th August, Coals.—Melchers & Co.

d. **23, GRACE DEERING**, American bark, 734, C. Salvage, Newcastle 24th December, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

March 4, H.E.H.T., German 3-m. sch, 358, W. Ploetz, Manton 17th February, Salt.—Siemssen & Co.

a. **16, H. W. DUDLEY**, American bark, 1,128, W. Dudley.—Order.

a. **29, IMPORTER**, American ship, 1,260, Allyne, Cardiff 2nd October, Coal.—Messageries Maritimes.

b. **26, J. A. BARLONA**, American bark, 676, J. H. Kent, Newcastle 20th December, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

b. **11, LUCIA**, British bark, 640, Crawley, Liverpool 21st October, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

a. **9, MARIE**, German ship, 1,218, schildt.—Order.

a. **26, MARY WHITTRICK**, American ship, 850, Geo Freeman, New York 17th August, Petroleum.—Order.

v. **25, NICOLAS THAYER**, Amer. bark, 585, Crasby.—Russell & Co.

c. **2, NELLIE M. CLAYNE**, American barkentine, 591, J. Gould, Newcastle 7th December, Coal.—Melchers & Co.

a. **20, ORIENT**, German bark, 461, W. C. Rodor, Quinhon 6th February, salt—Ed. schellhaus & Co.

c. **2, RINGLEADER**, Amer. ship, 1,183, Bray.—Order.

a. **2, R. T. CLAYTON**, American bark, 240, Thomas Davies, Laguianumco 23rd Dec, and Santa Cruz 24th January, Lumbar.—Cosmopolitan Dock Co.

c. **14, SPATAN**, American schooner, 81, Vincent, San Francisco 1st May.—Order.

v. **17, SPIRIT OF THE AGE**, British bark, 347, Williams.—Vogel & Co.

c. **26, SUMATRA**, American ship, 1,072, C. Lock, Port Townsend 1st December, Timber.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

a. **8, SYKEN**, American ship, 875, Brown.—Russell & Co.

r. **7, TARTAR**, German brig, 256, T. Benje, Macassar 30th January, Rattans.—Melchers & Co.

a. **31, VALPARAISO**, German bark, 486, F. Meyer, Hamburg 17th July, General.—Melchers & Co.

Kefield, American bark, 887, Crowell.—Captain:

a. **18, W. H. BESSE**, British bark, 1,027, B. C. Baker, Melbourne 7th January, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

CANTON.

Ch 11, CHINKIANG, British steamer, 799, D. Casson, Wuhu 6th March, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.

WHAMPOA.

7, NORSEMAN, siamese ship, 711, Murray, Bangkok 30th October, General.—Chinsec.

14, ONEIDA, American ship, 1,120, Carver, —Adamson, Bell & Co.

Ch 2, PRINCE, Ger. bark, 433, G. Lameken, Swatow 1st March, Ballast.—Siemssen & Co.

4, RAVEN, German ship, 343, Veal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

AMOV.

In Port on 6th March, 1882.

ns, Danish bark, 255 (Vandel)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
 akense, German schooner, 258 (Spiesen)—
 Pasedag & Co.
 rns, German bark, 334 (Matzen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
 monia, German bark, 408 (Weller)—Pasedag & Co.
 onymus, German bark, 231 (Ipland)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
 Potts, British bark, 373 (Brown)—Boyd & Co.
 se, American schooner, 280 (Lawrence)—

FOOCHOW.
In Port on 5th March, 1882.

Matia, American schooner, 387 (Lapham)—	Princ
	Sobol
	St. P
	Stois
	Strele
	Swata
	Tam

SHANGHAI.
In Port on 5th March, 1882.

Temp. British bark, 1,030 (Smith) - C. & J. Trading Co.
A, British brig, 283 (Johnson) - Nils Moller.
A, British bark, 774 (Jenkins) - Nils Moller.
A, British bark, 291 (Swanzen) - Macenzie & Co.
Voy, British bark, 359 (Ray) - Nils Moller.
Voy, British bark, 459 (Schultz) - J. W. Muller & Co.
S, British bark, 788 (Maher) - Morris & Co.
S, British bark, 915 (Flinton) - W. Hewell & Co.
S, British bark, 1082 (Spalding) - Hutchins & Co.
S, British bark, 106 (Krusse) - Nils Moller.
S, German bark, 299 (Jessen) - Melchers & Co.
Trahey, British bark, 1,147 (Ryan) - C. & J. Trading Co.
A, British bark, 339 (Kleffci) - Nils Moller.
H, British bark, 210 (Hankinson) - Morris & Co.

Greya, British bark, 320 (Marquay)—Adamson & Co.
 Greya, British bark, 342 (Joass)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Greya, German bark, 405 (Klyhn)—Carlowitz & Co.
 Greya, British bark, 241 (Danielson)—Captain.
 Greya, British schooner, 274 (Badenoch)—Morris & Co.

NAGASAKI.
 In Port on 27th February, 1882.

Handa, British bark, 332 (McFarlane)—Holmes & Co.

Hongkong, British steamer, 617, T. Benning—
 Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.—
 Chinese steamer, 366, Holmes—
 C. M. & N. Co.
 Hong-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin—
 Kwok Achong & Sons.
 Hongkong, British steamer, 1,890, A. Benning—
 Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.—
 k, British steamer, 1,40, Heyland—
 Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.—
 Lie Cloud, British steamer, 280, Cary—Hong-
 kong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.—
 sa, British steamer, 180, McDougall.—Kwok
 Achong & Sons.

**R BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.**

Atross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Errington, Hongkong.	Blair
Cacca, corvette, 14 guns, Captain J. W. East, Singapore.	Cann
Cacca, corvette, 14 guns, Captain S. Long, Hongkong.	Cann
Cing, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. J. Elliott, Amoy.	Cann
Counter, steam corvette, 11 guns, Captain G. Robinson, Yokohama.	Cann
double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.	Cann
Hong-Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hoskyn, Kobe.	Cann
double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander A. F. St. Clair, Canton.	Cann
Around, found gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant McQuhae, en route to Hongkong.	Long
Duke, double-screw iron frigate, 14 guns, Captain R. E. Tracey, Hongkong.	Long
repl, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander W. M. Lang, Kobe.	Long
double-screw gun-vessel, 3 guns, Commander W. M. Carr, Singapore.	Long
opic, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr Carpenter, en route Yokohama.	Last
ge, double-screw gun-vessel, In reserve, Hongkong.	Spar
rhcn, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Corfe, Shanghai.	Iron
quito, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant Honorable F. R. Sandilands, Singapore.	Iron
suns, sloop, 6 guns, Commander E. F. Day, Hongkong.	Lead
Drake, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comander M. Bridger, Shanghai.	Head
double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander Collins, Hongkong.	Quick
d, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.	Steel
r Emanuel, receiving ship, 20 guns, Com- modore Cuming, Hongkong.	Shear
nant, paddle despatch-vessel, 2 guns, Lieut.- Comdr C. Lindsay, Canton.	Spel
ern, turret-ship, 4 guns, in reserve, on Hong- kong.	Tin,
y, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Pollard, Hongkong.	Alm
	Alum
	Bark
	Bark
	Beck
	Bees
	Bees
	Bird
	Bird
	Brim
	Buff
	Buff
	Camp
	Camp
	Card
	Card
	Clove
	Coal
	Coal
	Coff

**REIGN MEN-OF-WAN ON THE
CHINA STATION.**

ck, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Captain Schanz, Japan.	
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ais, French gunboat, 5 guns, Commander	Copp
Caillard, Saigon.	Copp
American corvette, 4 guns; Commander L.	Copp
Kempff, en route Saigon.	Cott
a, Russian cruiser, 8 guns, Captain Pedrosa,	Cotton
Macao.	Cotton
American corvette, 6 guns, Commander	Cotton
delet, American corvette, 6 guns, Commander	Cotton
of H. Mullen, Tientsin.	Cotton
a, Russian cruiser, 11 guns, Captain Amos-	Cotton
off, Yokohama.	Cotton
a, Russian transport; Captain Koltschau,	Cotton
Japan.	Cotton
ostai, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander	Cuttle
Stark, Nagasaki.	Cuttle
a, German corvette, 19 guns, Captain Von	Cuttle
Kail, Raghoshima.	Dates
German gunboat, 8 guns, Commander	Dates
Klaus, Hongkong.	Dried
inal, French corvette, Commander Rou-	Eleph

ak, Annamese gunboat, Commander Y. W. Tong, Hongkong.	Elephant
api, Spanish transport, Don Mariano Torres, Hongkong.	Flour
ccacy, American gunboat, 9 guns, Commander C. s. Cotton, Yokohama.	Flour
c, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander atatarinoff, Tientsin.	Flour
ow, Russian transport, 6 guns, Captain clirlikoff, Vladivostock.	Fungus
, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander alront, Japan.	Flint
merican gunboat, 6 guns, Lieutenant-commander Green, Hongkong.	Ginseng
	p
	Hams
	Hams
	Hemp
	Hemp
	Isingli
	Melon

Poljarsky, Russian frigate, 18 guns, Captain Schanz, Singapore.	Melton
Russian gunboat, 7 gunboat, Commander Doyle, Shanghai.	Mushu
St Petersburg, Russian transport, 6 guns, Captain Sidencoren, Vladivostok.	Musse
h, German corvette, 19 guns, Captain van Blane, sul.	Musse
h, Russian corvette, 9 guns, Commander Melivron, Shanghai	Pea O
h, American corvette, 8 guns, Commander P. Cooke, Yokohama.	Peas,
h, Portuguese gunboat, Commander de Albuquerque, Macao.	Peas,
	Peas,
	Pearl
	Potato
	Putech

[illegible]

hiring, 7lbs. per piece.....	\$1.55 to 1.65	Sapara
hiring, 8lbs. per piece.....	\$1.77 to 1.85	Sapara
hiring, 8 1/2lb. per piece.....	\$1.95 to 2.22	sugar,
hiring, 9lb. per piece.....	\$2.65 to 2.75	sugar,
hiring, 10lbs. per piece.....	\$2.97 to 2.99	sugar,
C-Cloths, 24 yds. & 30 in.		sugar C
C-Cloths, per piece.....	\$1.20 to 1.25	sugar C
C-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7lbs.		sugar C
C-Cloths, 24yds. 35in. 8lbs. XO		sugar C
C-Cloths, 24yds. 35in. 8lbs. XO	\$1.30 to 1.70	Walnut
C-Cloths, 24yds. 36 in. 8lbs.		Wheat,
C-Cloths, 24yds. 36 in. 8lbs.	\$2.10 to 2.15	Wheat,
C-Cloths, 24yds. 36 in. 8lbs.		Wood
C per piece.....	\$2.45 to 2.50	Window
perchels, Blue, per dozen.....	\$0.60 to 0.65	
perchels, Brown, per dozen.....	\$0.55 to 0.65	

teens, blanket, per yard	\$0.21	to 0.22
teens, Gaiter, per yard	\$0.23	to 0.29
e shirts, 54 to 60 roed, p. p.	\$1.15	to 2.35
e shirts, 64 to 66 roed, p. p.	\$1.45	to 2.35
e shirts, 68 to 80 roed, p. p.	\$1.80	to 3.35
e shirts, 600 roed, per piece	\$1.45	to 3.50
e shirts, 700 roed, p. piece	\$1.20	to 3.25
e shirts, AA, per piece	\$1.65	to 1.70
e shirts, EF, per piece	\$1.30	to 5.32
e shirts, MH, per piece	\$1.90	to 3.95
e spotted shirts, per piece	\$1.45	to 2.50
e Brocades, per piece	\$1.50	to 2.05

WOOLEN GOODS.

Kets, 8lbs, per pair	\$3.90 to 3.97
Kets, 10lbs, per pair	\$4.20 to 4.25
Kets, 12lbs, per pair	\$4.65 to 4.70
Kets, 12lbs, per pair	\$5.70 to 5.75
Kets, 2ss, per piece	\$13.50 to 14.00
Kets, 2s, per piece	\$13.50 to 14.00
Kets, 3s, per piece	\$14.50 to 15.00
Kets, 4s, per piece	\$15.00 to 16.00
Kets, AAA, per piece	\$15.00 to 15.50
Kets, LLL, per piece	\$15.00 to 14.00
Ells, MM scarlet, per piece	\$7.65 to 7.70
Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	\$7.65 to 7.70
Ells, HH scarlet, per piece	\$7.75 to 7.80
Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	\$7.75 to 7.70
Ells, H scarlet, per piece	\$7.75 to 7.80
Ells, H Assorted, per piece	\$7.95 to 7.82
Ingds, DP, per piece	\$12.50 to 14.80
Ingds, stripes, per yard	\$6.71 to 0.73

METALS.	
Nail Rod, per picul	\$2.40 to 2.50
Hoop, per picul	\$2.85 to 3.10
Bar, per picul	\$3.30 to 3.35
Wire, per picul	\$6.75 to 6.80
WB, per picul	\$5.50 to 5.50
LB, per picul	\$5.40 to 5.45
Hot Chop, per picul	\$5.40 to 5.45
siliver, English, per picul	\$57.90 to \$80.00
siliver, American, per picul	\$50.00 to 58.10
English, per tub	\$3.85 to 3.95
swedish, per tub	\$4.35 to 4.45
ing, Metal, per picul	\$21.00 to 25.70
er, per picul	\$7.15 to 7.20
Malacca, per picul	\$33.20 to 45.00
Plates, per box	\$5.35 to 5.40

PRODUCE.	
nds, per picul	\$18.50 to 19.50
1st quality, per picul	\$2.45 to 2.55
2nd quality per picul	\$1.75 to 1.85
slum, per picul	\$0.85 to 1.10
Sham, each, per picul	\$15.20 to 15.40
de Mer, per picul	\$3.00 to 35.00
Wax, Japan White, per picul	\$1.50 to 12.50
Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	\$4.00 to 46.50
Wax, White, per picul	\$76.50 to 88.00
Nests, 1st quality, p. picul	\$1,650 to 2,550
Nests, 2nd quality, p. picul	\$650 to 800
Nests, 3rd quality, p. picul	\$75.00 to 260
ons, per picul	\$2.55 to 2.64
to Hider, Manila	\$18.20 to 15.00
to Cow Hider	\$1.50 to 1.60
hor, packed, per picul	\$12.50 to 29.50
hor, Baroos, clean, p. picul	\$35.00 to 38.00
hor, Refuse, per picul	\$18.00 to 19.50
mons, superior	\$125 to 135
mons, Inferior, per picul	\$26.00 to 26.40
s, per picul	\$35.00 to 36.50
Afloat, per ton	to —
Es, per ton	\$10.25 to 10.00
Es, per ton	\$10.25 to 10.00
PER OPIUL	\$2.20 to 2.40

r, sheathing, Japan, per picul	\$3.70 to 21.00
r, Rod, Japan, per picul	\$23.70 to 24.00
r, Nails, per picul	\$23.50 to 23.80
Bombay, per picul	\$15.30 to 15.80
Calcutta, per picul	\$17.50 to 17.80
Ningpo, per picul	\$18.20 to 18.60
shanghai, per picul	\$16.80 to 17.50
thungat, per picul	\$16.20 to 16.80
7, tin, per picul	\$17.00 to 17.80
per, Lungchow, per picul	\$17.10 to 17.50
seeds, saigon, per picul	\$4.00 to 4.30
seeds, siam, per picul	\$4.10 to 4.40
fish, Japan, per picul	\$22.50 to 23.00
fish, jap, without bones, p. pl.	\$15.50 to 16.50
fish, Chauchow, per picul	\$26.00 to 27.00
Black, per picul	Tls. 4.45 to 4.54
Red, per picul	Tls. 3.15 to 3.25
Lily Flowers, per picul	\$7.85 to 8.15
men's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces, p. pl.	\$250 to 300

Amey, per barrel of 100 lbs.	\$3.10	to 3.25
Amey, per barrel of 200 lbs.	\$6.20	to 6.35
" "	\$9.50	to 40.00
" "	\$8.50	to 0.65
g. Amer., 1st quality, per picul	\$200	to 285
g. American, 2nd quality,		
per picul.....	\$160	to 210
Ordinary, per picul.....	Ts.17.7.0	to 18.0.0
superior, per picul.....	Ts.20.5.0	to 31.0.0
Hankow, per picul.....	\$10.50	to 12.00
siam, per picul.....	\$10.40	to 11.00
ss, Japan, per picul.....	\$36.00	to 45.00
seeds, 1st quality, per picul \$4.00	to	5.30

seeds, and quality, per picul	\$4.50 to	4.70
rooms, per picul	\$38.00 to	45.50
1, Dryalam large, per picul	\$8.05 to	9.10
1, Dryalam middle, per picul	\$7.25 to	7.45
1, Dryalam small, per picul	\$6.15 to	6.35
1, per picul	Tls. 5.00 to	5.05
White, per picul	\$2.05 to	2.10
Green, per picul	\$1.95 to	2.08
Black, per picul	\$1.89 to	1.91
Yellow, per picul	\$2.08 to	2.12
Green Beans, per picul	\$1.89 to	1.90
Marley, per picul	\$6.50 to	7.80
Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.60 to	1.65

Perros Horn, per picul	\$1.00	14.70
Perros Horn, Mother p. picl	\$1.00	3.00
am, No. 1, per picul	\$2.00	10.00
am, No. 2, per picul	\$1.00	1.96
am, milled No. 1, p. picl	\$1.76	1.78
am, milled No. 2, p. picl	\$1.75	1.79
Algon, No. 1, per picul	\$1.84	1.88
Algon, No. 2, per picul	\$1.76	1.77
Algon, straw bag	\$1.76	1.77
Japan, per picul	\$2.10	2.70
Green, per picul	\$5.00	6.25
Cut, per picul	\$2.75	2.85
White, per picul	\$3.00	3.15
Black, per picul	\$3.85	3.95
China, per picul	\$2.45	2.55
Japan, per picul	\$3.00	5.00
California, per picul	\$7.00	10.00
per picul	\$1.10	1.20
per picul	\$5.00	6.50

STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.

Nut	\$4.75	4.85
White, per picul	\$1.40	1.70
Black, per picul	\$1.50	1.50
strait, per picul	\$6.30	5.50
Bangar, per picul	\$4.35	4.05
Wood, Malabar, per pl.	\$4.80	4.85

Wood, Manila, per picul	\$1.50 to 22.55
Wood, slam, per picul	\$1.45 to 1.05
Wood, slam, per picul	\$3.25 to 7.35
Nek-kung, White, No. p. pl.	\$7.00 to 2.10
Nek-kung, White, No. p. pl.	\$6.15 to 6.85
Nek-kung, Brown, No. p. pl.	\$4.05 to 4.10
Nek-kung, Black, per picul	\$3.20 to 0.35
Nek-kung, Fochow, per picul	\$0.75 to 7.85
Nek-kung, Fochow, White, p. p.	\$6.75 to 0.80
Li, Tientsin, per picul	\$7.50 to 7.70
Li, Tientsin, per picul	\$1.25 to 1.30
Li, Tientsin, per picul	\$2.15 to 2.18
Li, Tientsin, per picul	\$2.15 to 2.18
Li, Tientsin, per picul	\$1.62 to 6.25
Glass, per box	\$3.55 to 3.65

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